THE COLLINS LINE.

The House then proceeded to consider the motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, to lay on the table the motion of Mr. White, of Alabama, to reconsider the vote by which the House concurred in the amendment of the Senate granting increased compensation to the Collins line of

And the question being taken on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Thomas H. Bayly, Bell, Bibighaus, Bowne, Boyd, Briggs, Brooks, George H. Brown, Burrows, E. C. Cabell, Caldwell, L. D. Campbell, Cartter, Chandler, Chapman, Cingman, Conger, Cullom, Curtis, George T. Davis, Dean, Doty, Buncan, Evans, Florence, Fowler, T. J. D. Fuller, Gamble, Gilmore, Goodenow, Goodrich, Harper, Hart, Haws, Haven, Henn, Horsford, Howard, Thos. M. Howe, Thomas Y. How, Ingersoll, J. Glancy Jones, Kuhns, Kurtz, Landry, Lockhart, Mann, Edward C. Marshall, Martin, McCorkle, Meade, Miller, Miner, Henry D. Moore, John Moore, Morehead, Morrison, Murray, Penn, Perkins, Porter, Price, Rantoul, Reed, Riddle, Robie, Robinson, Russell, Sackett, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Sendder, David L. Seymour, Snow, Stanly, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, Abr'm P. Stephens, Stone, St. Martin, Strother, Staart, Sutherland, Taylor, Thurston, Walbridge, Walsh, Ward, Washburn, Welch, Yates—92.

NAYS—Messrs, Abercrombie, Willis Allen, Allison, Averett,

bridge, Walsh, Ward, Washburn, Welch, Yates—92.

NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Willis Allen, Allison, Averett, Babcock, David J. Bailey, Beale, Bocock, Bragg, Brenton, Buell, Burt, Busby, Joseph Cable, Thompson Campbell, Caskie, Chastain, Churchwell, Cobb, Daniel, Dawson, Disney, Durkee, Edgerton, Edmundson, Faulkner, Floyd, Freeman, Gentry, Gorman, Green, Grow, Hamilton, Isham G. Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Hendricks, Hibbard, Hillyer, Holladay, Houston, John W. Howe, Ives, Jackson, Jenkins, Andrew Johnson, Jas. Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, Daniel T. Jones, George W. Jones, Preston King, Letcher, Mason, McLanahan, McMullen, McNair, McQueen, Millson, Molony, Murphy, Nabers, Olds, Andrew Parker, Samuel W. Parker, Peaslee, Penniman, Phelps, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Ross, Savage, Scurry, Phelps, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Ross, Savage, Scurry, Origen S. Seymour, Skelton, Smith, Benjamin Stanton. Thad Stevens, Sweetser, Townshend, Venable, Wallace, Watkins, Alexander White, Wilcox, Wildrick, Woodward-84.

Mr. STUART said that he desired to call up a motio made by him in January last to reconsider the vote by which the House referred to the Committee on Roads an Canals the bill making appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Illinois river. He, however, yielded the floor to—

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. GORMAN, who reported, from the Committee or Printing, a bill to provide for the execution of the public printing and to establish the prices thereof, and for other

purposes; which was read twice.

[The bill proposes to abolish the contract system and provides for the election of a public printer.]

Mr. GORMAN said that he would not ask any action on the bill at the present time. He desired the House to be advised of all the details of the bill, and, as it would come up to-morrow morning, he moved that it be printed.

Mr. STANLY rose to a question of order. He considered that under the 20th joint rule the Committee or Printing had no authority to make a report of this kind. It was not within their province nor their duty, and they had no more power to report this bill than they had to report a bill upon any other subject not referred to them

Mr. GORMAN said that there had been various memo rials on the subject referred to the committee, and also the hill introduced in the Senate by the Senator from Ala bama, (Mr. CLEMENS.) He contended that the committee had authority to report the bill.

The SPEAKER decided that the committee had power

to report the bill. Mr. STANLY appealed from this decision.

Some conversation ensued, when Mr. DEAN moved to lay the appeal on the table; which motion was agreed to: Yeas 108, nays 60. So the decision of the Speaker was sustained

The bill was then ordered to be printed, and its further consideration postponed until to-morrow. RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

The House next proceeded to consider the motion of Mr. STUART, made in January last, to reconsider the vote by which the House referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals the bill making appropriation for the improvement of the Illinois river.

Mr. STUART stated that his object in making the mo tion to reconsider was to have the bill referred to the Committee on Commerce. He spoke at length in favor of river and harbor improvements, arguing the constitutionality of Congress to pass measures for such objects. He contended that Gen. Pierce was in favor of such measures, stating that the reason why he voted against them while in Congress was because they contained provisions which On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the motion to reconsider

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to close all debate on the Indian appropriation bill in one hour after the Committee of the Whole should resume its consideration. On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, the resolution was amended so as to extend the debate to four hours. The resolution as amended was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House then went int Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, rent and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1853.

Mr. FITCH gave notice of his intention to move amend the bill by the insertion of the following item: "For liquidated balance found due the Creek Indians fo losses austained during the last war with Great Britain by that portion of the tribe that was friendly to and co-operated with the United States, in accordance with the promise of the Government, \$110,417,30; to be paid by the United States agent of the Creek Indians to those individuals now living, and the legal representatives of those deceased, who are en-

itled to receive the same, per capita." He entered into a lengthy argument to prove the jus Mr. MEADE, in the course of Mr. Firch's remarks, gave notice that he would at the proper time move to amend the amendment of that gentleman by adding thereto a proviso to the effect that before said sum or any portion of it shall be paid, the said tribe or nation of Indians shall execute a release of all demands growing out of that

war and the treaty consequent upon it.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, obtained the floor, when the committee rose.

RIVER SAVANNAH.

On motion of Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, by unanimou consent, the bill of the Senate to provide for the removal of obstructions in the river Savannah, in the State of Georgia, and for the improvement of the same, was taken up, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Com-

PROCEEDINGS ON THE DEATH OF MR. CLAY. On motion of Mr. PRICE, by unanimous consent, it was Resolved, That twenty thousand copies of the obituary speeches and proceedings on the death of Hexary Clay in the Senate and in this House be printed under the direction of the Committee on Printing for the use of the members of this

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to reconsider the vote by which was adopted the resolution closing all debate on the Indian appropriation bill in four hours after the committee shall again resume its consideration, with a view of limiting the debate to one hour. Pending which, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1852.

IN SENATE.

Mr. BRIGHT presented the credentials of the honors ble DAVID MERRIWETHER, in the following form:

Commonwealth of Kentucky, Sc.
HENRY CLAY, Esq., who was duly chosen Senator for th Commonwealth, in pursuance of the constitution of the Unite States of America, having resigned during the last session o States of America, having resigned during the last session of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, to take effect on the first Monday of September next, and having died before the period that his resignation takes effect, I, LAZARUS W. Powerle, being Governor or Chief Magistrate of the Common-wealth, have therefore thought fit, by virtue of said constitu-tion, to appoint DAVID MERRIUWETHER, Eq. to be and act as a Senater for the Commonwealth until the time the resignation of the said HENNY CLAY takes effect.

Given under my hand and seal of the Commonwealth, thi
6th day of July, 1852.

L. W. POWELL.

L. P. METCALY, Secretary of State. The oath prescribed by law having been administered

Mr. BRIGHT called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the credentials differed from the usual form, as they contained a limitation. He deemed it proper t they contained a limitation. He deemed it proper so state, that, although the Senator would not hereafter set up any claim beyond the limitation designated, it brought up a question of interest to every State in the Union, and involved a principle that might come up at some future time before the Senate. He felt his remarks due Senator who had just been sworn, in order that it might not hereafter be said that the seat was not taken in

wiew of all the facts connected with the case.

Mr. DOUGLAS thought the proper course would be to refer the credentials to the Committee on the Judiciary for the action of that body. He entertained doubts as to the power of the Governor to appoint a Senator under

question, but disliked to anticipate events, and act on a question which might never arise. He was not among the number that held that the paper established a among the number that held that the paper established a title. The real title of the Senator was under the constitution, and not what might be conferred on him by the Governor. He did not believe that the Governor could by any language limit the tenure. It was not likely, however, that such an issue would ever arise, and if it did, Mr. Dixon could claim his seat.

Mr. GWIN expressed the opinion that it ought to go to the Committee on the Judiciary. If the appointment was in violation of the constitution it ought to be so declared. He considered the appointment null in conse quence of the limitation annexed; certainly the Senator could not hold his seat longer than the period specified in

Mr. COOPER thought the suggestions thrown out by Mr. BUTLER commended themselves to the favorable consideration of the Senate, and dissented from the views taken by Mr. Gwin; and here the subject dropped on an intimation from the Chair that there was no question be-

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. HUNTER moved to take up for consideration the resolution from the House of Representatives fixing the adjournment of the present session for the 16th August next; which motion having been agreed to—

Mr. H. expressed his anxiety for an early adjournment, but felt convinced that it would be impossible to adjourn at as early a day as that fixed by the resolution of the House. He alluded to the state of the public business, particularly the appropriation bills, and would be unwilling to fix an earlier period than the 30th of August, and moved to strike out the 16th and insert the 30th of goved to strike out the 16th and insert the 30th of August.

After a somewhat protracted discussion, in which Messrs. SHIELDS, GWIN, DOUGLAS, ADAMS, and thers participated-Mr. GWIN moved that the resolution lie on the table :

Mr. GWIN moved that the resolution lie on the table: which question was decided in the negative.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Hunter to insert the 30th of August, and after considerable discussion, in which Messrs. SEWARD, BORLAND, HALE, DAVIS, DAWSON, MILLER, and others participated, it was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Borland, Bright, Brodhead, Brooke, Butler, Charlton, Dodge of Iowa, Felch, Foot, Hunter, James, Mason, Miller, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Sumner, Upham, and Wade—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, DeSaussure, Dodge of Wisconsin, Geyer, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, King, Mallory, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Shields, Soule, Toucey, and Walker—22.

Mr. Merriwether was excused from voting on his

Mr. MERRIWETHER was excused from voting on his wn request.

Mr. SHIELDS moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Thursday next, on the ground that it would be better to keep the resolution under their The motion also led to discussion, in which Messrs

SHIELDS, PRATT, SOULE, BRIGHT, and others partiipated, and the question was decided in the affirmative, as -Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Borland, Bright, Brodhead,

Brooke, Charltan, Davis, DeSaussure, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Iowa, Felch, Foot, Geyer, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, James, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Merriweather, Nor-NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard. Butler, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Dawson, Hunter, King, Miller, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Toucey, Wade, Walker—19.

BILLS PASSED. The following bills were severally read a third time The bill to provide for the survey of the public lands California, the granting of donation privileges therein,

and for other purposes.

The bill allowing exchanges of school lands, and authorizing selections for deficiencies in certain cases. The bill from the House to provide for the protection

of the Territories of New Mexico and Oregon and the State of Texas was considered in Committee of the Whole, and after having been amended, the amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. DAWSON ebtained the unanimous consent of the

senate to introduce a bill for the relief of certain Mexicans living in the territory acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; which was twice read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took up for consideration the bill granting the right of way and a portion of the public land to the States of Florida and Alabama to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said States, the pending question being upon the motion made by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, when this subject was last under consideration, to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. CABELL, of Florida, called the attention of the
House to the fact that the bill now under consideration House to the fact that the bill now under consideration was the first measure of this kind ever originated. As far back as 1836 a bill of this kind was reported to the House and passed the Senate, and had continued to receive the favorable action of that body from year to year since that period; but the fact of other gentlemen being more fortunate in presenting their bills, several of them had been passed and become laws. The bill provided for the construction of a railroad from the town of Pensacola, in Florida, to Montgomery, Alabama, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. If gentlemen would refer to the documents on this subject, they would find that this particular road had been recommended from time to time by the War Department as absolutely essential to the pro-tection of the town of Pensacola. Between Pensacola and the populous parts of Alabama and other sections of the country there was a wilderness of some sixty or seventy miles, which separated that part of Florida from the rest of mankind. It had been deemed by the Department, as would be seen from the report of the engineer on this subject, that in order to give security to the public works at Pensacola, it was absolutely essential that some means of transportation should be afforded for troops and munitions of war. There were now no means of protecting

Pensacola except by sea.

In the same bill provision was made for the construction of a railroad across the peninsula of Florida from some point on the Atlantic coast to some point on the Gulf of Mexico. The importance of this work as a national one must be obvious to all, and had claimnational one must be obvious to all, and had claimed the consideration of the Government for a long series of years. The expediency of constructing a ship canal across the peninsula of Florida had occupied the attention of Congress, but had not been deemed practicable. The road now proposed would be a substitute for this canal. It passed, in his own knowledge, through a district of country the lands of which, without the construction of this road, would not be worth five cents per acre. It was a pine and sandy waste and the construcacre. It was a pine and sandy waste, and the construc-tion of this road would render it valuable for its pitch,

tar, turpentine, and lumber.

The question was then taken on the motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and it was disagreed to: Yeas 78, nays 79.

REPRESENTATION. Mr. McLANAHAN moved to reconsider the vote by which the House referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union the bill of the Senate supple-"to an act providing for the taking of the seventh sequent census of the United States, and to fix the and subsequent census of the United States, and to fix the number of members of the House of Representatives, and provide for their future apportionment among the several States." He stated that he did not desire to press the motion now, but merely wished it to be entered on the Journal, so that in the course of a few days, after the re-port of the Committee on the Judiciary should be printed, it could be called up and acted upon.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. GORMAN called up for consideration the bill yesterday reported from the Committee on Public Printing

to provide for the execution of the public printing, and to establish the prices thereof, and for other purposes. Mr. GORMAN said that he would accommodate the gentleman or any one else in the House if this was a new question; but the public printing had been a subject of question; but the public printing had been a subject of discussion so long, and the merits and demerits of every proposition had been discussed so often, that it was not like a new question. They had talked about it until it had become perfectly familiar to the ears and the recollection of every body. The rates and charges had been before the House since the first report of the committee upon the subject of printing. The rates and charges originally reported to the House were the same as those contained in this bill, and there could be no kind of question raised that had not been raised, no question discussed

tained in this bill, and there could be no kind of question raised that had not been raised, no question discussed that had not been discussed, and consequently he could not consent that the bill should go over until to-morrow.

Mr. G. then proceeded to state the provisions of the bill. He said that the first section provided for the repeal of the act of 3d August, 1846; the second section provided for the election of a public printer; the third section established the prices, and he would state that the prices were the same as those reported to the House by the Committee on Printing on a former occasion, being hased upon Towers's estimate.

printer, however, if they could.

Mr. GIDDINGS inquired if this bill was not reported

under the direction of a Democratic caucus.

Mr. GORMAN replied that he had no objection to re-They agreed that the public printer had no objection to re-ply to this inquiry. The Democratic party held a caucus. They agreed that the public printer had not executed the work according to the contract; that the public service was suffering from this failure; that there should be some remedy. They agreed to adopt a remedy, and they cam
to the conclusion that this was the best remedy.
Mr. McMULLEN desired to know how the prices re

ported by the committee compared with those of 1819.

Mr. GORMAN replied that they were some thirty-five to thirty-nine per cent. below those prices. Not being a practical printer, he could not exactly tell the difference.

Mr. PHELPS said that the inquiry had been made as Mr. PHELPS said that the inquiry had been made as to what was done in the Democratic caucus. That matter had been published, and, not agreeing in every thing that had been said by the gentleman from Indiana, though he might have misapprehended him, he had no objection himself to explain what was done in the caucus. It was determined that it was expedient that each House should elect a public printer; and it was also declared to be expedient to regulate the prices, and to pay a fair and reasonable price for composition, for press work, and for the folding and stitching of documents ordered to be expedient, in order to obtain suitable paper, that Congress should procure the paper upon which the public printing was to be executed; and in coming to such a result, he was satisfied it was the same conclusion to which every gentleman must come when he should take into consideration the manner in which the public printing had been executed the last three Congresses, this included.

Mr. JENKINS moved a substitute for the bill, which he said provided for the appointment of a practical printer by Congress.

Mr. JENKINS moved a substitute for the bill, which he said provided for the appointment of a practical printer by Congress to superintend this subject, with power to carry out the contract system to its fullest extant, and to secure the work well done, so that all the documents could be laid before the House in a reasonable time. He moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until to-morrow, and that the amendments be printed.

After some conversation, the motion was agreed to, un-After some conversation, the motion was agreed to, un-

ler the operation of the previous question. DEFICIENCY BILL. On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, by unanimous consent, the House took up the deficiency bill, it having been re-turned from the Senate, that body refusing to concur in

several amendments of the House.

Mr. H. moved to refer the bill and amendments to the committee of Ways and Means; pending which, there being evidently no quorum— The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1852.

IN SENATE.

The Senate proceeded at once to the consideration of he private calendar, when the following bills were or-

dered to be engrossed:

For the relief of Nathan Weston, jr., late additional paymaster in the army of the United States.

For the relief of Richard W. Bouton, George Wright, and the widow of Marvin Fisher. For the relief of Gideon Hotchkiss. For the relief of Wm. R. Nevins.

For the relief of John McAvoy. For the relief of Samuel W. Chilson For the relief of John Devlin. The following bills were read a third time and passed For the relief of Thomas Pember. For the relief of John Jackson, Joseph Pineau, and

ouis A. Smith. For the relief of Lieut. W. Porter. For the relief of Ann Robinson. For the relief of Sylvester Churchill.

To reimburse to Elisha B. W. Moody the moneys paid

him as owner of the British barque Sarah, in the res ue of the passengers and crew of the American ship Caleb Grimshaw. For the relief of William K. Jennings and Alphie

For the relief of Francis B. Stockton, legal represen-

ative of Capt. Wm. G. Williams.
For the relief of Wm. P. S. Sanger. For the relief of Wade Allen. For the relief of Thomas Marston Taylor. For the relief of James Higginbotham.

For the relief of John J. Sykes. For the relief of John A. Bryan. To enable Jacob Banta to locate two revolutionary ounty land certificates. For the relief of the legal representatives of Uriah

of Walter Colton. The following House bills were considered, read a third

time, and passed: An act for the relief of Gustavus A. DeRussey, late an cting purser in the navy.

An act for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Fletcher,

An act for the relief of John McIntosh. An act for the relief of James W. Campbell, of Pike ounty, Missouri.

House bill for the relief of Andrew Smith was indefi-

On motion, the Senate adjourned to Monday

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. SEYMOUR, of New York, by unanimous consent, the bill of the Senate to amend an act en-titled "An act to provide for the better security of lives f passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in eart by steam, and for other purposes," was taken up rom the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the

Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. FREEMAN. by unanimous consent. the joint resolution of the Senate authorizing the examination of the claims of the Biloxi Bay Indians, was taken up from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That on Monday next, and thereafter during the

P. M. cach day.

Objection was made.

Mr. SWEETSER asked the unanimous consent of the Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Clerk of this House be and he is hereby authorized to purchase new sofas or settees and chairs for the hall of the House, and such other necessary furniture as in his judgment may be wanted for the convenience of members, with as little delay as possible.

Objection was made. RAILROAD GRANTS.

the land shall be appropriated to these companies only as they advance ten miles, and another amendment to pre-

except those pertaining to Florida.

The question was then taken on the substitute, and it The question was then taken on the substitute, and it was agreed to: Ayes 84, noes 37.

The bill, as amended, was read the third time, and the question being on its passage, it was rejected by the following vote: Yeas 77, nays 84.

Mr. JENKINS moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected, and also moved to lay the motion to

n the latter motion, which were ordered.

The morning hour having now expired—
The SPEAKER stated that the next business in order ras the consideration of private business on his table. DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. HOUSTON asked the unanimous consent of the House to move to take up the Deficiency bill, returned from the Senate on account of that body disagreeing to several of the amendments of the House.

Mr. COBB objected, believing that private business should be now considered.

Mr. HOUSTON moved that the House go into Commit-tee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Heremarked Mr. STANLY desired to know what would become of the contract heretofore made between Donelson & Armstrong and Gideon & Co. for the execution of such work as the contractor could not perform, if the bill under consideration should become a law?

Mr. GORMAN replied that if the bill should become a law, Gideon & Co. and Donelson & Armstrong had given INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

And the House thereupon went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. DISNEY, of Ohio, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1853.

g June 30, 1853. Mr. GIDDINGS addressed the committee in reference to Indian affairs in the South, condemning the Govern-

ment concerning some negroes captured some time ago from the Indians.

Mr. SWEETSER followed, and defended the late Com-missioner of Indian Affairs, Col. Wm. Medill, from certain

missioner of Indian Affairs, Col. Wm. Medill, from certain charges made against him.

Mr. COBB moved that the committee rise, stating that he did so for the purpose of enabting his colleague (Mr. Houston) to move to take up the Deficiency bill, to which he objected this morning. He was now satisfied that the early passage of this bill was necessary, and he should not again object to any motion to take it up.

The motion was agreed to; and the committee accordingly rose. ngly rose.

DEFICIENCY BILL. On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, by unanimous consent, the House proceeded to consider the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the deficiency bill. Mr. H. explained the amendment upon which the two Houses disagreed, and recommended the concurrence of the House in the action of the Senate, submitting a motion to that effect.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, made a few remarks in opposition to the amendment of the Senate reducing to \$16,000 the sum of \$43,700 appropriated by the House for the completion of the custom-house at Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. HOUSTON replied, in conclusion demanding the

The previous question was seconded, and under its operation the House receded from all of its disagreements to the Senate amendments, and disagreed to the amendment of the Senate inserting the following item in the bill by a vote of Yeas 42, nays 97:

"For per diem compensation and mileage of Senators, mem-ers of the House of Representatives, and delegates, \$50,000." The bill, therefore, is to be returned to the Senate. The House adjourned.

JUVENILE SOLDIERS.

As the following brief extract from the official reports of the Senate proceedings on Wednesday relates mainly to a local matter which may possess interest to some of our readers, we give it a place in our columns:

The engrossed joint resolution to supply the Washington City Juvenile Guards with arms was read a third time; and the question was, Shall it pass?

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I have great doubt as to

the propriety of passing this resolution. I do not know precisely the nature of the company referred to in it, but I perceive they are styled "Juveniles," and I suppose they form a sort of infant military school. I believe that the experiment of establishing military schools, when tried, has failed. I see that among the petitions presented this marning is one have heavenable Senter. when tried, has failed. I see that among the petitions presented this morning is one by an honorable Senator from Arkansas, from some juveniles somewhere else, asking the same privilege. The arsenals in which the United States arms are deposited are scattered all over the United States. The juveniles in other places will learn the juvenile privileges which have been extended here, and we shall have applications pouring in upon us from one end of the country to the other. If we do for one company what this resolution proposes to do we must to be incompany what this resolution proposes to do, we must, to be impartial, distribute arms to whoever asks them, and so we shall have to furnish all the children throughout the United

shall have to furnish all the children throughout the United States with firearms.

I suppose these juveniles are about fourteen years of age. The next thing will be some juvenile company will be formed of boys eight or ten years of age; and they will petition for small pistols and revolvers, and we will have to furnish them to all who are large enough and stout enough to carry them. If they are not large enough and stout enough to carry them, we shall have to furnish them with dirks and small arms. I think, without any attempt to be jocose on this occasion, that it is an evil example. be jocose on this occasion, that it is an evil example t thisk we had better not pass the resolution. It would be well for us to pause. I believe that the military spirit does not need any more encouragement or festering than it has already had. It has elected one President lately, and it is going to try very hard to elect another. [Laugh-

ter.]
Besides, sir, I am opposed to it on another principle. If you give out the arms of the United States to adults men who have become capable of assuming legal responsibilities—you may then have some security that the arms will be safely kept, and returned when they are wanted, fit for the purposes for which the United States want them. But if you distribute them to juveniles, they cannot a same least the same to be safely kept. not assume legal responsibilities. They may give their word of honor—and I am not certain that that is not better than the legal responsibilities of older men, but it is not such as Governments deal with. I think, with all disposition to sympathize with young men and boys-and nobody has more of it than I have that this is a mistaker manifestation of that sympathy and encouragement, which ought not to be extended to them. I appreciate highly he generous motives of the Senator who introduced the ution, but I think that he is mistaken. But, whether he is or not, such is my judgment. I shall feel constrained to vote against the resolution, and I shall ask the yeas

and nays upon it.

Mr. CLEMENS. When the Senator from New Hampshire, yesterday, objected to the third reading of this resolution, I was at some loss to understand the reason; but he has explained it to us to-day, to my entre satisfaction. The Senator, it is known to most of us, is a Free-Soil candidate for the Presidency; he has no military glory to run upon, and hence he is opposed to the military spirit. [Laughter.] Now, this is one of the most innocent things imaginable. The resolution does not provide that these boys shall be furnished with guns. No one ever contemplated that they should have muskets, because they cannot handle them. It simply proposes to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish them with such arms as, in his judgment, they can use to advantage. There is scarcely a city, there is scarcely a village of three thousand inhabitants any where in the country, in which there is not such a company. I myself belonged to one for years; and I take occasion to say now that I sincerely believe a boy of that age will learn more, as to faction. The Senator, it is known to most of us, is a sincerely believe a boy of that age will learn more, as to the uses of fire-arms, in three weeks, than a grown man

will in seven,
There can be no harm in this. The Secretary of War Resolved. That on Monday next, and thereafter during the gresent session of Congress, this House will meet atten o'clock in the morning, and there shall be a recess from three to five him the discretion to furnish this company with old safety. Objection was made.

Mr. SWEETSER asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer the following resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives. That the Clerk of the many furnish them with any light arms he sees proper. The Government has some twenty-odd thou-sand old sabres that might be employed in that way, without any great detriment to the public; unless it should encourage the military spirit, and thus assist in defeating the Senator from New Hampshire for the Pre-

aidency. [Laughter.]
Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I had hoped that after the The House then resumed the consideration of the bill granting the right of way and a portion of the public land to the States of Florida and Alabama, to aid in the control of the states of t Union was so thoroughly saved as it has been, and the Wilmot proviso was dead, and its friends buried, flings struction of a railroad from Pensacola, Florida, to Montgomery, Alabama, and from some point on the Atlantic to
some point on the Gulf of Mexico, the pending question
being upon the substitute heretofore offered for the bill.

Mr. CABELL, of Florida, stated that the only difference between the substitute and the original bill was that
the former embraced an amendment which the House
made to the Missouri bill of the Senate, to the effect that
the land shall be appropriated to these companies only as exactly their ages, but as they are called juveniles, I suppose they must be infants under the age of twenty-one. Some of them would no doubt be capable of handling pretty large arms—heavy muskets; and then it would be graduated down. I think that the whole thing is wrong. If you once commence, you will not stop here. the land state of the land sta

dulge a little more fully than I think, upon reflection, it is best for me to do, in remarks upon a certain subject which the allusion of the Senator from Alabama would give me an opportunity of doing. I refer to the position in which I stand in relation to the matter to which he has referred. But upon the whole, as the Senate is not very full, and I do not think the steam is quite up yet, I will not wing vote: Yeas 77, nays 84.

Mr. JENKINS moved to reconsider the vote by which he bill was rejected, and also moved to lay the motion to consider on the table.

Mr. CABELL, of Florida, demanded the yeas and nays in the latter motion, which were ordered by the total control of the party defeated will not be at a loss to know how it happened that it was defeated. That is all I will say at ent. I ask the yeas and nays on the passage of the

> The yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken, resulted as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Borland, Charlton, Clemens, DeSaussure, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Gwin, James, Jopes of Iowa, King, Mallory, Mason, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Soule, Spruance, and

> Toucey—22.
>
> NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead,
> Chase, Davis, Dawson, Geyer, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Sumner,
> Upham, and Wade—14. So the resolution was passed. DERUVIAN GUANO.—The subscribers have now in

store, and will receive during the season, direct from the Chincha Islands, a full supply of No. I Peruvian Guano, which they offer to agriculturists generally at the lowest market rates. They guaranty the purity of all guano passing through their hands. Purchasers receiving their supplies from the vessel will save the cost of storage.

july 7—colm

FOWLE & CO., Alexandria, Va.

Two of the deaths were in himself by falling through a his brains out by a fall through 7—colm

FOWLE & CO., Alexandria, Va.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-second Congress of the United States of America.

[Public Act-No. 27.]

[Public Act—No. 27.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three: and fifty-three:
For invalid pensions under various acts, four hundred

thousand dollars. thousand dollars.

For pensions for widows and orphans under the acts of July the fourth, one thousand eight hundred and thirtysix, and July the twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fortyeight, three hundred and seventy-seven thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For pensions to widows under the act of seventh of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, ninety thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows under the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, thirty thousand dollars. For pensions to widows under the acts of the seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, second of February, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, four hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars.

For half pay pensions to widows and orphans provided for by the eleventh section of an act approved January the twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and the first and second sections of an act approved the seventeenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, in addition to an unexpended balance, five thousand dollars.

Approved, July 12, 1852. For pensions to widows under the act of third March,

[Public Act-No. 28.]

[Public Act—No. 28.]

AN ACT to supply a deficiency to the State of Indiana in a township of land granted to said State for the use of a State university, by an act of Congress approved nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be supplied to the State of Indiana, for the sole and exclusive use of the State university, an equal number of acres of land found to be deficient in the original grant, and which has been otherwise appropriated by Congress, amounting to four thousand one hundred and sixty-six acres; and that said lands be selected under the direction of the Governor of the State from any land, so now in market in said State belonging to the United States; the proceeds of which shall be appropriated colely States; the proceeds of which shall be appropriated colely to the use of said State university, and shall never be diverted to any other purpose whatever.
Approved, July 12, 1852.

[Public Act-No. 29.] AN ACT to release from reservation and restore to the mass of public lands certain lands in the. State of Ar-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congres s assembled, That the several tracts of land in the State of Arkansas heretofore reserved for the satisfaction of military bounties under the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and which now remain undisposed of, be an' they are hereby re-leased from such reservation and restored to the mass of public lands, to be disposed of in the same manner as any other unoffered public lands: Provided, That the person who may at the date of this 'Act be an actual settler on any one of said tracts, and who, but for the reservation thereof, might have claimed the right of pre-emption thereof, might have clauded the right of pre-emption thereto under the act of 'fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, be and is hereby authorized to enter the same, or any subdivision thereof, upon making proof of said right and paying the minimum price per acre within a year after the passage of this act, or prior to the day fixed for the public sale of the tract.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all sales of said the sale of the tract.

land, or location thereof by military warrants, (other than those of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve,) which have been inadvertently permitted to be made, and which are in all others were the control of the co and which are in all other respects fair and regular, except as embracing reserved land not offered at public sale, be and the same are hereby confirmed, and patents thereon which have been issued shall be as legal and va-lid as if said lands had been released from reservation, and offered at public sale prior to such sales or location. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all of said war-rants which have not been satisfied may be located on any of the public lands subject to private entry at the time of the location of the same.

Approved, July 12, 1852.

[Public Act-No. 80.] AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the States of Ohio and Mi-chigan ceded by the Wyandott tribe of Indians, and for London Times of the 3d:

other purposes," approved on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the fifth section of the act of which this is amendatory, as declares that if in offering at public sale any tract of land ceded by the Wyandotts under the treaty concluded with that tribe on the seventh of March, eighconcluded with that tribe on the seventh of March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, on which improvements exist, the real value of the same, according to the estimates of the superintendents, shall not be bidden, it shall be their duty to withdraw the tract from sale, and the tracts thus withdrawn from sale shall be offered at public sale, due public notice first being given, be and the same is hereby repealed; and all such lands shall be exposed at public sale to the highest bidder, at such time and place as the Compaissioner of the General Lead Office. direct, subject to the minimum price per acre of two dol-lars and fifty cents. Approved, July 12, 1852.

[Public Acr-No. 31.]

AN ACT to enable the Legislature of the State of Indiana to dispose of the unsold saline lands in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representat of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Indiana to sell and convey certain lands granted to said State for the use of the people thereof," approved July third, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, as provides that said lands shall not be sold for a less price than at which the public lands are sold, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, July 12, 1852.

[Public Act-No. 32.] AN ACT in relation to a certain lot of land in the town of Gnadenhutten, in the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lot of land in the town of Gnadenhutten, in the county of Tuscarawas, in the State of Ohio, heretofore reserved under the act entitled "An act providing for the disposition of three several tracts of land in Tuscarawas county in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes." disposition of three several tracts of land in Tuscarawas county, in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes," approved May twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, for the purpose of a market square, may be used for any other public purpose, upon such terms as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, in order to secure the rights of all parties interested therein.

Approved, July 12, 1852.

A RESOLUTION to establish certain post-routes Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General shall be and is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to contract for carrying the mail on all the plank roads which have been or shall be constructed in the United States, and in all cases when in his opinion the public interest and convenience require it: and that for the time during which mails may be carried on such plank roads, or any part thereof, the same shall be and they are hereby declared to be Post Roads of the United

Section 2. And be it further resolved, That the road from Section 2. And be it further resolved, That the road from Vallona Springs, in Broome county, New York, by the way of Nineveh and Coventry to Oxford, be and the same is hereby declared a post road. And the Postmaster General is authorized to pay a reasonable compensation for carrying the mail on said route by discretion of the Department previous to this time. And that the road from Oxford aforesaid, by the way of Coventryville to South Bainbridge, be and the same is hereby declared a South Bainbridge, be and the same is hereby declared post road. [Approved, July 12, 1852.

POPULATION OF UPPER CANADA .- According to the census returns of 1852 the population of Upper Canada amounts to 950,530. The population by the census of 1850 amounted to 791,000; and by the census of 1848 it mounted to 725,000.

POPULATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.—By the census returns of the province of Nova Scotis, taken in 1852, and just published, the total population amounts to 276,117. The population by the previous census was 200,000.

REMARKABLE FATALITY. During the last forty-eight hours no less than eight persons men and boys have been injured in the city and its vicinity, all by different mishaps, so seriously as to cause death in a short time. Two of the deaths were instantaneous, one man killing himself by falling through a hatch, and another dashing his brains out by a fall through the joists of a new building—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Tom Jones, Joseph Andrews, Amelia, Jonathan and all his other writings, Periodical, Political, his Dri Works, Essays, &c., with Portrait, Memoir of the Authorized Philadelphia Bulletin.

Fine London edition complete for \$3. june 22 FRANCK TAYL Two of the deaths were instantaneous, one man killing

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Clay's Will.

Lexingren, July 16.—The will of Mr. Clay was opened in Court on Monday last and recorded. The will is drawn by his own hand, and bears date July 10th, 1851. It relates almost entirely to the disposition of his estate among the members of his family, the only exception being the part which relates to his slaves. It is provided that the children of his slaves, born after 1850, are to be liberated and sent to Liberia; the males at the age of 28, and the females at the age of 25. Their carnings for three liberated and sent to Liberia; the males at the age of 28, and the females at the age of 25. Their earnings for three years prior to their emancipation are to be reserved for the purpose of fitting them out; and prior to their removal they are to be taught to read, write, and cipher. The slaves in being prior to January, 1850, are bequeathed to his family. Ashland is left to Mrs. Clay for her sole benefit during her life, and, on her death, is to be sold and the proceeds divided among his children. To Dr. D. W. Dudley he leaves the gold snuff-box presented to him by Dr. Hunt, late of Washington; to Henry S. Duncan he bequeaths a ring containing a piece of Washington's coffin; and to W. N. Mercer a snuff-box said to have be conged to Peter the Great. Mrs. Clay is executrix, and Hon. Thos. A. Marshall and James O. Harrison executors, no security being required of them.

Ravages of the Choles.

Ravages of the Choler a.

CINCINNATI, JULY 16.—We learn from Princeton (Ky.) that fifty deaths had occurred at that place this season from cholers. Many families had left, and others are preparing to leave.

Obsequies of Mr. Clay at St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 14.—The funeral obsequies in honor of the memory of Henny Clay took place in this city yesterday, and were of the most solemn and imposing character. Business of all kinds was entirely suspended.

The Isaltimore Market. The Isaltimore Market.

Baltimore, July 16.—Business is quiet. Sales of 1,300 bbls. Howard street flour at \$4.12\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$4.00 do. City Mills \$4.18\frac{1}{2}\$, rye flour \$3.75\frac{1}{2}\$; corn meal \$3.12\frac{1}{2}\$. Sales of old and new red wheat at 90 a 95 cents; white do. 95 a 98\frac{1}{2}\$ very prime white wheat for family flour 105\frac{1}{2}\$ white corn 58 a 59\frac{1}{2}\$ yellow 60 a 62\frac{1}{2}\$ coats 86 a 40\frac{1}{2}\$ rye 75 a 80. Provi sons unchanged. Sales 1,200 bags Rio coffee 9\frac{1}{4}\$ a 9\frac{1}{2}\$; whiskey 21 a 22.

Tobacco is very active. Sales of some 1,200 hhds., mostly Maryland and Ohio, at full prices of last week, and tending upwards. The week's inspections are 1,693 hhds. in all—677 Maryland 1,012 Ohio.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

A London paper of the 7th instant contains a particular description of the successful laying down of the telegraph wire, coated with gutta percha and enclosed in a coil of galvanized iron wire, on the Howth and Holyhead line of electric telegraph, by which the line of telegraphic communication is completed from London to Dublin. This line of submarine wire is eighty miles in length, and, strange as it may seem, it was laid down in a single day. The whole work was executed with an expedition that is remarkable. Mr. Statham, conductor of the gutta perchaworks, was asked if he could supply "eighty miles of telegraph wire, doubly covered with gutta perchawithing a fortnight?" He replied "I'll try," and accordingly made the attempt, which he completed in twelve days, proceeding with the latter part at the rate of twelve miles a day. The coated wire was then sent to Gateshead-on-Tyne, to be surrounded with twelve galvanized iron wires Type, to be surrounded with twelve galvanized iron wires twisted spirally around it. It was then sent to Holyhead, where the Admiralty employed Capt. Beechy, of the navy, and the Government steamer Prospero, under the command of Lieut. Aldrich, to aid in laying it down.

and the Government steamer Prospero, under the command of Lieut. Aldrich, to aid in laying it down.

The enormous cable, eighty miles in length in a continuous piece, and weighing a ton a mile, was wound up into immense coils, placed on trucks one after the other, and drawn by steam from Newcastle-on-Tyne to White Haven, where if had been intended to put them on board the Britannia steamer, but it being found that the entrance to the dock was too narrow for that vessel, they were again placed on trucks and conveyed to Maryport, where they were embarked for Holyhead. Some difficulties were encountered before the preparations were in train for laying down the wire, but these being overcome by the resources of Mr. Statham, who had accomplished the Dover and Calais junction, early on the morning of the 1st instant the Britannia, towed by the Prospero, began paying out the cable, which sank by its own weight to the bottom of the sea from Holyhead to Howth. Occasional difficulties occurred, which were overcome by the care of the operators, and a progress was made of from four to six miles an hour, and the whole was completed in sixteen hours, the Britannia anchoring in the harbor of Howth before 8 o'clock the same evening. Some difficulties were encountered in connecting the line on shore with the Dublin line, but the fact of the arrival at Howth was communicated to Howth the same evening. By 2 o'clock on the morning of the 2d all difficulties. was communicated to Howth the same evening. By 2 o'clock on the morning of the 2d all difficulties were overcome, and the communication between Holyhead and

"A submarine telegraph between the coasts of England and Ireland is now an accomplished fact, an exent pregnant with interest as regards the future welfare of this country. Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, the Britannia steamer started from Holyhead with the telegraphic cable on board, preceded by her Majesty's steamer Prospero, a vessel furnished by the Admiralty as a pilot to the expedition. The steamers proceeded at a low rate of speed, varying from four to six miles an hour, paying out the wire with the greatest care and precision as they receded from the English coast; and at length, after a passage of little more than sixteen hours, and without the occurrence of any contretemps, arrived at Howth harbor amid the cheers of those who had assembled to witness their approach. The moment the Britannia had arrived at her destination, and communicated the fact to Holyhead that the Irish shore was reached, the final grand test was applied to the telegraphic cable by connecting the wire with one of the ship's loaded guns, and passing the word 'fire!" to Holyhead. The answer was the immediate discharge of the gun on board the Britannia. The hour was then just half-past 8 o'clock. The work had been performed in little more than eighteen hours! Messages were now rapidly interchanged, and a salute of the Britannia's guns fired from Holyhead."

Papers of a later date announce the successful con-"A submarine telegraph between the coasts of England

Papers of a later date announce the successful con-nexion of the line with Dublin.

rapers of a later date announce the successful connexion of the line with Dublin.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE in Prince George's. County, Maryland.—The subscriber, as trustee under a decree of the Circuit Court for Prince George's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, will offer at public sale, on Thursday, the 29th of July proximo, on the premises, the Real Estate of the late Major A. St. Clair Heiskell, situated in Prince George's county, and within a few miles of Piscataway, containing about 850 acres, more or less. The attention of persons wishing to purchase desirable farms is invited to the opportunity offered them in the sale of this land to make judicious investments, as: it will be sold in farms of convenient size, to suit the views of those in market. A plot of the whole land, with three divisions of it, will be exhibited on the day of sale. The improvements upon this land are good, except the dwelling house; the farm buildings are all new and well built. The soil is highly susceptible of improvement, and can be made highly productive by a proper system of cultivation, and under the direction of enterprising practical owners.

From the proximity of this land to the cities of Alexandria and Washington, it should attract the notice of horticulturists, as they will have in the sale of this property a rare chance of purchasing land very suitable for their business. It is believed that no land can exceed this in its adaptation to the growth of vegetables and fruits, the sale of which now remunerate better than any other production of the soil.

This land is in a healthy neighborhood, is well watered, and has an abundance of wood and timber upon it. Those wishing to purchase are invited to see the premises, and examine its qualities before the day of sale.

The terms of sale are, a cash payment of \$500 to be made on the day of sale, or upon the day of its ratification by the Court, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid in three equal annual instalments, in one, two, and three years from the day of sale

C. C. MAGRUDER, Trustee, july 10—wpts

Upper Mariboro', Maryland.

LAND FOR SALE.—I will sell at public auction, in the town of Port Tobacco, Charles county, Maryland, on Tuesday, the 20th day of July next, my FARM, known by the title of Mount Air, containing about 654 acres, situated rather less than six miles from that village, bordering on the Potomac river at the confluence of Port Tobacco creek. The river land is mostly alluvial and not surpassed for fertility by any in this section of country, and all in a good state of improvement. It has an abundance of fire wood and fencing materials, and likewise a sufficiency of timber for building purposes; all necessary buildings, for the most part in excellent repair; quarters for the accommodation of forty or fifty slaves. The dwelling is large and commodions, well finished from cellar to garret, commanding an extensive view of the Potomac river and some of its tributary streams. The land prospect is picturesque and beautiful: attached is a large and productive garden abounding in flowers and a variety of fruit, which is enclosed by a paling in tolerable repair. The situation is considered as healthy as any other in this climate—not troubled by billous fever or rarely by any of the autumnal diseases. The fertility of the soil, the facility of transportation to and from market, its contiguity to the capital of the county, and its healthfulness, render it desirable for all agricultural purposes. It is certainly a very desirable residence. Title unquestionable.

Terms: One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the last day of January, 1853, when possession will be given; the balance in equal instalments of one, two, and three years, bearing interest from delivery. The deferred payments secured by bonds with security approved by the subscriber, who will with pleasure show the premises to those who may wish to purchase.

June 19—wptw

FRANCK TAYLOR